



Today

- Chevrolet announces

THE GREATEST

CHEVROLET

IN CHEVROLET HISTORY

Today, Chevrolet presents the Greatest Chevrolet in Chevrolet History—a smoother, faster, better Six—with beautiful new bodies by Fisher.

Basically, it is the same sturdy, substantial Six which won such tremendous popularity in 1929. But it is a greater car in every way—for there are scores of

vital improvements which contribute to every phase of comfort, performance, endurance and safety!

An improved six-cylinder valve-in-head motor, with its capacity increased to 50 horsepower; four Delco-Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers; fully-enclosed internal-expanding weather-proof

brakes; a new dash gasoline gauge; heavier and stronger rear axle; Fisher non-glare windshield; larger tires—these are typical of the many improvements found throughout the entire design of this greatest of Chevrolets.

But most impressive of all—this smoother, faster, better Six is available—

at extremely reduced prices!

During 1929, more than a million three hundred thousand persons bought six-cylinder Chevrolets. This enormous volume has made possible many savings in the Chevrolet factories—and, in keeping with its long-established policy, Chevrolet is sharing

The ROADSTER	\$495	The CLUB SEDAN	\$625
The SPORT ROADSTER	\$525	The SEDAN	\$675
The PHAETON	\$495	The SEDAN DELIVERY	\$595
The COACH	\$565	The LIGHT DELIVERY Chassis	\$365
The COUPE	\$565	The 1½ TON Chassis	\$525
The SPORT COUPE	\$625	The 1½ TON Chassis With Cab	\$625

ALL PRICES F. O. B. FACTORY, FLINT, MICHIGAN

Moses Motor Company

Appomattox, Virginia

A SIX IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR

TIMES-VIRGINIAN

Established 1892
In the Heart of the Dark Tobacco Belt
\$1.50 per annum in advance

Notify at once of failure to receive paper promptly and regularly. Send at the Post-Office at Appomattox, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress. Communications must be accompanied by name and address of writer. Unsolicited manuscript will not be returned unless accompanied by postage. Advertising Rates: Reading notices 10c line of five words for each insertion. Classified advertisements 1c per word each insertion. Display Advertisements—50c per inch first insertion and 25c per inch for each subsequent insertion. Legal Advertisements—75c per inch each insertion for four weeks.

A. H. CLEMENT, Owner.
THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1929

Virginia's Law Makers

The General Assembly convened yesterday for a busy session with renewed and enlarged powers under the amendments to the constitution. The State's finances have grown from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 in recent years, and this immense budget before the representatives of the people will have to be passed upon. The tax question will, as usual, consume much of the time, as new evidences of taxation are sought out for assessment. Action on the reports of the various commissions and the confirmation of the governor's new appointments to office will come up.

No bills affecting the counties and cities should become law until published two weeks in the county or city paper effected. This will afford an opportunity for the folk at home to appear for or against the proposed law.

The immense fund of the State Highway Department and its allocation scheme will, no doubt require the attention of the solons. The statute requiring litigants to sue this department in Richmond Court is unjust, unreasonable and a hardship on every citizen, who needs to redress the public wrongs of a state officer. How much easier would it be for an officer to attend court where the cause of action arose than to force all litigants and witnesses to go to Richmond for a hearing? Moreover a great saving in the State's expense account would be accomplished by the change.

We like to go to Richmond, but not to try cases which properly belong to the Circuit Court of Appomattox. The especially is this hardship true in transactions with the State Highway Department which is operating practically in every magisterial district of the State.

Service, justice and equality without undue hardships will commend itself to the lawmakers in all public servants.

This Week

by Arthur Brisbane

Gay New Year Eve.
200 Miles An Hour.
What Business, Mr. Edison?
The Wonderful Automobile.

THE learned Professor James Macpherson, of Dartmouth, brings forth a new theory of the universe, pushing Einstein and relativity into the background.

The universe possesses a radiation of super-frequency waves, penetrating all space.

That interests everybody, violently. Infinite time, space and ether will take care of themselves; 1929 and business must be attended to at once.

Not fewer than a million good resolutions have been broken already. More breakage will come later. But enough resolutions will be kept to provide the usual annual improvement.

New Year's Eve throughout the country shed the usual light on two

million, many prohibition raids, many arrests, unlimited whiskey, etc., etc.

Henry Ford welcomes the New Year by spending millions in one advertising campaign telling about his latest new car. His motto is: "Have what people want; then let them know you have it."

A great system of street car and interurban lines, driven into a receiver in New York State, is another reminder that the motor bus came to stay.

Railroads that ignored and despised the motor bus, first, are now running buses of their own, in many States. Some roads, looking farther ahead, have started their own flying lines.

A telegram from the "Stout Air Line" of Detroit tells of air rates from Detroit to Chicago reduced to only a little more than railroad fare, plus Pullman charges.

Another telegram from the "Universal Air Lines System" of Chicago, says: "Pilot Ray Fortner, in a trim motor Pumper, carried 12 passengers and an assistant pilot from Chicago to Cleveland, 235 miles, in 97 minutes, two hundred and three miles an hour. That trip is one leg on the proposed New York, Los Angeles route. The fare will be the same as by rail."

Against an airplane going 200 miles an hour, what chance will a railroad have, going 40 miles an hour, with fares the same? Americans are in a hurry.

Intelligent railroad men will take charge of passenger flying and control it. Others will fade away, like the old stage coach drivers.

Thomas A. Edison tells President Hoover, through the "Illinois News-Factor News," that "one of the highest duties of the President is to keep the government out of business."

That depends on the kind of business, on the honesty and efficiency of government.

Mr. Edison wouldn't have the Government abandon the postoffice and turn it over to Wall Street promoters. The postoffice is a business. It carries a letter from the southern tip of Florida to the northern tip of Alaska for two cents.

And carries it safely.

New York explodes gasoline in a big way. In the first six months of 1929, the State taxed 74,917,416 gallons of gasoline, not including gasoline used by farmers.

It would have taken 863 freight trains, of eighty cars each, to carry that gasoline. Who would have been taxed that, when New York has been investing less than \$2,000 in the little Ford car, he would take out, within a short time, \$30,000,000 as he has?

India seeks absolute self government, suggesting refusal to pay taxes, a situation that worries British Law. The British played at mess dinner.

If the well-meaning Mahatma Gandhi has his way, India will overturn the British. Taxes collected by rajahs, or over-night dictators, would not be used to supply pure water, or fight plague and famine.

There is a fertile field for sowing Russian propaganda, only more than 225,000,000 of the 300,000,000 inhabitants of India wouldn't know what the Russians were talking about.

In Germany Menckens refuses to pay taxes, suggesting that his children, are stricken with a strange disease. Forty children died in a few hours. More were sacrificed because their mothers hid them from doctors, following a Menckens custom substituting prayer for medical attention.

That method, no longer works. The truth, and the truth shall make you free," includes scientific medical truth.

(© 1929, New Features Syndicate, Inc.)

MODERNIZATION OF ARMY GOES FORWARD

Secretary Orders Infantry Battalion Experiment.

Washington.—Modernization of the American army, through the introduction of greater fire power, mobility and capacity for sustained effort on the battle front into the infantry component, was moved a step nearer fulfillment by Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley.

On the recommendation of Gen. Charles P. Sumner, chief of staff, the war secretary issued orders calling for the organization at once of an experimental infantry battalion with sufficient additional automatic weapons to double the fire power of the present infantry unit of this size.

More Automatic Weapons.

The new infantry battalion will give the army the most compact, powerful and independent combat unit in the history of the American army. It will have 25 per cent more men than the present organization, twice as many automatic rifles, twice as many 30-caliber machine guns, and four 50-caliber machine guns, for use against attacking aircraft and tanks, and introduce two 75-millimeter mortars into the infantry unit.

The mortars and 37-millimeter gun, formerly a part of the equipment of the old regimental howitzer company, are added to the armament of the battalion headquarters company.

The experimental battalion, composed of 1,175 men, will be armed with a total of 225 rifles, 108 automatic rifles, 24 50-caliber machine guns, four 50-caliber machine guns, two 37-millimeter guns, one 75-millimeter gun, one 105-millimeter gun, one 150-millimeter gun, and two 75-millimeter mortars. The present organization has 844 rifles and 12 50-caliber machine guns. The regimental howitzer company, which is armed with the 75-millimeter mortar, would be abolished if the new experimental organization were adopted as standard for the army.

The step taken by Secretary Hurley to modernize the War Department has taken toward bringing the army up to date. The army at present is equipped with World War equipment, although its present infantry organization is the result of two years' study made by a special board immediately after the war.

Whether the new organization will be found satisfactory is still to be determined. It is certain, however, that changes of some kind will be made.

Another telegram from the "Universal Air Lines System" of Chicago, says: "Pilot Ray Fortner, in a trim motor Pumper, carried 12 passengers and an assistant pilot from Chicago to Cleveland, 235 miles, in 97 minutes, two hundred and three miles an hour. That trip is one leg on the proposed New York, Los Angeles route. The fare will be the same as by rail."

Against an airplane going 200 miles an hour, what chance will a railroad have, going 40 miles an hour, with fares the same? Americans are in a hurry.

Intelligent railroad men will take charge of passenger flying and control it. Others will fade away, like the old stage coach drivers.

Thomas A. Edison tells President Hoover, through the "Illinois News-Factor News," that "one of the highest duties of the President is to keep the government out of business."

That depends on the kind of business, on the honesty and efficiency of government.

Mr. Edison wouldn't have the Government abandon the postoffice and turn it over to Wall Street promoters. The postoffice is a business. It carries a letter from the southern tip of Florida to the northern tip of Alaska for two cents.

And carries it safely.

New York explodes gasoline in a big way. In the first six months of 1929, the State taxed 74,917,416 gallons of gasoline, not including gasoline used by farmers.

It would have taken 863 freight trains, of eighty cars each, to carry that gasoline. Who would have been taxed that, when New York has been investing less than \$2,000 in the little Ford car, he would take out, within a short time, \$30,000,000 as he has?

India seeks absolute self government, suggesting refusal to pay taxes, a situation that worries British Law. The British played at mess dinner.

If the well-meaning Mahatma Gandhi has his way, India will overturn the British. Taxes collected by rajahs, or over-night dictators, would not be used to supply pure water, or fight plague and famine.

There is a fertile field for sowing Russian propaganda, only more than 225,000,000 of the 300,000,000 inhabitants of India wouldn't know what the Russians were talking about.

In Germany Menckens refuses to pay taxes, suggesting that his children, are stricken with a strange disease. Forty children died in a few hours. More were sacrificed because their mothers hid them from doctors, following a Menckens custom substituting prayer for medical attention.

That method, no longer works. The truth, and the truth shall make you free," includes scientific medical truth.

(© 1929, New Features Syndicate, Inc.)

MODERNIZATION OF ARMY GOES FORWARD

Secretary Orders Infantry Battalion Experiment.

Washington.—Modernization of the American army, through the introduction of greater fire power, mobility and capacity for sustained effort on the battle front into the infantry component, was moved a step nearer fulfillment by Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley.

On the recommendation of Gen. Charles P. Sumner, chief of staff, the war secretary issued orders calling for the organization at once of an experimental infantry battalion with sufficient additional automatic weapons to double the fire power of the present infantry unit of this size.

More Automatic Weapons.

The new infantry battalion will give the army the most compact, powerful and independent combat unit in the history of the American army. It will have 25 per cent more men than the present organization, twice as many automatic rifles, twice as many 30-caliber machine guns, and four 50-caliber machine guns, for use against attacking aircraft and tanks, and introduce two 75-millimeter mortars into the infantry unit.

The mortars and 37-millimeter gun, formerly a part of the equipment of the old regimental howitzer company, are added to the armament of the battalion headquarters company.

The experimental battalion, composed of 1,175 men, will be armed with a total of 225 rifles, 108 automatic rifles, 24 50-caliber machine guns, four 50-caliber machine guns, two 37-millimeter guns, one 75-millimeter gun, one 105-millimeter gun, one 150-millimeter gun, and two 75-millimeter mortars. The present organization has 844 rifles and 12 50-caliber machine guns. The regimental howitzer company, which is armed with the 75-millimeter mortar, would be abolished if the new experimental organization were adopted as standard for the army.

The step taken by Secretary Hurley to modernize the War Department has taken toward bringing the army up to date. The army at present is equipped with World War equipment, although its present infantry organization is the result of two years' study made by a special board immediately after the war.

Whether the new organization will be found satisfactory is still to be determined. It is certain, however, that changes of some kind will be made.

Another telegram from the "Universal Air Lines System" of Chicago, says: "Pilot Ray Fortner, in a trim motor Pumper, carried 12 passengers and an assistant pilot from Chicago to Cleveland, 235 miles, in 97 minutes, two hundred and three miles an hour. That trip is one leg on the proposed New York, Los Angeles route. The fare will be the same as by rail."

Against an airplane going 200 miles an hour, what chance will a railroad have, going 40 miles an hour, with fares the same? Americans are in a hurry.

Intelligent railroad men will take charge of passenger flying and control it. Others will fade away, like the old stage coach drivers.

Thomas A. Edison tells President Hoover, through the "Illinois News-Factor News," that "one of the highest duties of the President is to keep the government out of business."

That depends on the kind of business, on the honesty and efficiency of government.

Mr. Edison wouldn't have the Government abandon the postoffice and turn it over to Wall Street promoters. The postoffice is a business. It carries a letter from the southern tip of Florida to the northern tip of Alaska for two cents.

And carries it safely.

New York explodes gasoline in a big way. In the first six months of 1929, the State taxed 74,917,416 gallons of gasoline, not including gasoline used by farmers.

It would have taken 863 freight trains, of eighty cars each, to carry that gasoline. Who would have been taxed that, when New York has been investing less than \$2,000 in the little Ford car, he would take out, within a short time, \$30,000,000 as he has?

India seeks absolute self government, suggesting refusal to pay taxes, a situation that worries British Law. The British played at mess dinner.

If the well-meaning Mahatma Gandhi has his way, India will overturn the British. Taxes collected by rajahs, or over-night dictators, would not be used to supply pure water, or fight plague and famine.

There is a fertile field for sowing Russian propaganda, only more than 225,000,000 of the 300,000,000 inhabitants of India wouldn't know what the Russians were talking about.

In Germany Menckens refuses to pay taxes, suggesting that his children, are stricken with a strange disease. Forty children died in a few hours. More were sacrificed because their mothers hid them from doctors, following a Menckens custom substituting prayer for medical attention.

That method, no longer works. The truth, and the truth shall make you free," includes scientific medical truth.

(© 1929, New Features Syndicate, Inc.)

MODERNIZATION OF ARMY GOES FORWARD

Secretary Orders Infantry Battalion Experiment.

Washington.—Modernization of the American army, through the introduction of greater fire power, mobility and capacity for sustained effort on the battle front into the infantry component, was moved a step nearer fulfillment by Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley.

On the recommendation of Gen. Charles P. Sumner, chief of staff, the war secretary issued orders calling for the organization at once of an experimental infantry battalion with sufficient additional automatic weapons to double the fire power of the present infantry unit of this size.

More Automatic Weapons.

The new infantry battalion will give the army the most compact, powerful and independent combat unit in the history of the American army. It will have 25 per cent more men than the present organization, twice as many automatic rifles, twice as many 30-caliber machine guns, and four 50-caliber machine guns, for use against attacking aircraft and tanks, and introduce two 75-millimeter mortars into the infantry unit.

The mortars and 37-millimeter gun, formerly a part of the equipment of the old regimental howitzer company, are added to the armament of the battalion headquarters company.

The experimental battalion, composed of 1,175 men, will be armed with a total of 225 rifles, 108 automatic rifles, 24 50-caliber machine guns, four 50-caliber machine guns, two 37-millimeter guns, one 75-millimeter gun, one 105-millimeter gun, one 150-millimeter gun, and two 75-millimeter mortars. The present organization has 844 rifles and 12 50-caliber machine guns. The regimental howitzer company, which is armed with the 75-millimeter mortar, would be abolished if the new experimental organization were adopted as standard for the army.

The step taken by Secretary Hurley to modernize the War Department has taken toward bringing the army up to date. The army at present is equipped with World War equipment, although its present infantry organization is the result of two years' study made by a special board immediately after the war.

Whether the new organization will be found satisfactory is still to be determined. It is certain, however, that changes of some kind will be made.

Another telegram from the "Universal Air Lines System" of Chicago, says: "Pilot Ray Fortner, in a trim motor Pumper, carried 12 passengers and an assistant pilot from Chicago to Cleveland, 235 miles, in 97 minutes, two hundred and three miles an hour. That trip is one leg on the proposed New York, Los Angeles route. The fare will be the same as by rail."

Against an airplane going 200 miles an hour, what chance will a railroad have, going 40 miles an hour, with fares the same? Americans are in a hurry.

Intelligent railroad men will take charge of passenger flying and control it. Others will fade away, like the old stage coach drivers.

Thomas A. Edison tells President Hoover, through the "Illinois News-Factor News," that "one of the highest duties of the President is to keep the government out of business."

That depends on the kind of business, on the honesty and efficiency of government.

Mr. Edison wouldn't have the Government abandon the postoffice and turn it over to Wall Street promoters. The postoffice is a business. It carries a letter from the southern tip of Florida to the northern tip of Alaska for two cents.

And carries it safely.

New York explodes gasoline in a big way. In the first six months of 1929, the State taxed 74,917,416 gallons of gasoline, not including gasoline used by farmers.

It would have taken 863 freight trains, of eighty cars each, to carry that gasoline. Who would have been taxed that, when New York has been investing less than \$2,000 in the little Ford car, he would take out, within a short time, \$30,000,000 as he has?

India seeks absolute self government, suggesting refusal to pay taxes, a situation that worries British Law. The British played at mess dinner.

If the well-meaning Mahatma Gandhi has his way, India will overturn the British. Taxes collected by rajahs, or over-night dictators, would not be used to supply pure water, or fight plague and famine.

There is a fertile field for sowing Russian propaganda, only more than 225,000,000 of the 300,000,000 inhabitants of India wouldn't know what the Russians were talking about.

In Germany Menckens refuses to pay taxes, suggesting that his children, are stricken with a strange disease. Forty children died in a few hours. More were sacrificed because their mothers hid them from doctors, following a Menckens custom substituting prayer for medical attention.

That method, no longer works. The truth, and the truth shall make you free," includes scientific medical truth.

(© 1929, New Features Syndicate, Inc.)

MODERNIZATION OF ARMY GOES FORWARD

Secretary Orders Infantry Battalion Experiment.

Washington.—Modernization of the American army, through the introduction of greater fire power, mobility and capacity for sustained effort on the battle front into the infantry component, was moved a step nearer fulfillment by Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley.

On the recommendation of Gen. Charles P. Sumner, chief of staff, the war secretary issued orders calling for the organization at once of an experimental infantry battalion with sufficient additional automatic weapons to double the fire power of the present infantry unit of this size.

More Automatic Weapons.

The new infantry battalion will give the army the most compact, powerful and independent combat unit in the history of the American army. It will have 25 per cent more men than the present organization, twice as many automatic rifles, twice as many 30-caliber machine guns, and four 50-caliber machine guns, for use against attacking aircraft and tanks, and introduce two 75-millimeter mortars into the infantry unit.

The mortars and 37-millimeter gun, formerly a part of the equipment of the old regimental howitzer company, are added to the armament of the battalion headquarters company.

The experimental battalion, composed of 1,175 men, will be armed with a total of 225 rifles, 108 automatic rifles, 24 50-caliber machine guns, four 50-caliber machine guns, two 37-millimeter guns, one 75-millimeter gun, one 105-millimeter gun, one 150-millimeter gun, and two 75-millimeter mortars. The present organization has 844 rifles and 12 50-caliber machine guns. The regimental howitzer company, which is armed with the 75-millimeter mortar, would be abolished if the new experimental organization were adopted as standard for the army.

The step taken by Secretary Hurley to modernize the War Department has taken toward bringing the army up to date. The army at present is equipped with World War equipment, although its present infantry organization is the result of two years' study made by a special board immediately after the war.

Whether the new organization will be found satisfactory is still to be determined. It is certain, however, that changes of some kind will be made.

Another telegram from the "Universal Air Lines System" of Chicago, says: "Pilot Ray Fortner, in a trim motor Pumper, carried 12 passengers and an assistant pilot from Chicago to Cleveland, 235 miles, in 97 minutes, two hundred and three miles an hour. That trip is one leg on the proposed New York, Los Angeles route. The fare will be the same as by rail."

Against an airplane going 200 miles an hour, what chance will a railroad have, going 40 miles an hour, with fares the same? Americans are in a hurry.

Intelligent railroad men will take charge of passenger flying and control it. Others will fade away, like the old stage coach drivers.

Thomas A. Edison tells President Hoover, through the "Illinois News-Factor News," that "one of the highest duties of the President is to keep the government out of business."

That depends on the kind of business, on the honesty and efficiency of government.

Mr. Edison wouldn't have the Government abandon the postoffice and turn it over to Wall Street promoters. The postoffice is a business. It carries a letter from the southern tip of Florida to the northern tip of Alaska for two cents.

And carries it safely.

New York explodes gasoline in a big way. In the first six months of 1929, the State taxed 74,917,416 gallons of gasoline, not including gasoline used by farmers.

It would have taken 863 freight trains, of eighty cars each, to carry that gasoline. Who would have been taxed that, when New York has been investing less than \$2,000 in the little Ford car, he would take out, within a short time, \$30,000,000 as he has?

India seeks absolute self government, suggesting refusal to pay taxes, a situation that worries British Law. The British played at mess dinner.

If the well-meaning Mahatma Gandhi has his way, India will overturn the British. Taxes collected by rajahs, or over-night dictators, would not be used to supply pure water, or fight plague and famine.

There is a fertile field for sowing Russian propaganda, only more than 225,000,000 of the 300,000,000 inhabitants of India wouldn't know what the Russians were talking about.

In Germany Menckens refuses to pay taxes, suggesting that his children, are stricken with a strange disease. Forty children died in a few hours. More were sacrificed because their mothers hid them from doctors, following a Menckens custom substituting prayer for medical attention.

That method, no longer works. The truth, and the truth shall make you free," includes scientific medical truth.

(© 1929, New Features Syndicate, Inc.)

MODERNIZATION OF ARMY GOES FORWARD

Secretary Orders Infantry Battalion Experiment.

Washington.—Modernization of the American army, through the introduction of greater fire power, mobility and capacity for sustained effort on the battle front into the infantry component, was moved a step nearer fulfillment by Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley.

On the recommendation of Gen. Charles P. Sumner, chief of staff, the war secretary issued orders calling for the organization at once of an experimental infantry battalion with sufficient additional automatic weapons to double the fire power of the present infantry unit of this size.

More Automatic Weapons.

The new infantry battalion will give the army the most compact, powerful and independent combat unit in the history of the American army. It will have 25 per cent more men than the present organization, twice as many automatic rifles, twice as many 30-caliber machine guns, and four 50-caliber machine guns, for use against attacking aircraft and tanks, and introduce two 75-millimeter mortars into the infantry unit.

The mortars and 37-millimeter gun, formerly a part of the equipment of the old regimental howitzer company, are added to the armament of the battalion headquarters company.

The experimental battalion, composed of 1,175 men, will be armed with a total of 225 rifles, 108 automatic rifles, 24 50-caliber machine guns, four 50-caliber machine guns, two 37-millimeter guns, one 75-millimeter gun, one 105-millimeter gun, one 150-millimeter gun, and two 75-millimeter mortars. The present organization has 844 rifles and 12 50-caliber machine guns. The regimental howitzer company, which is armed with the 75-millimeter mortar, would be abolished if the new experimental organization were adopted as standard for the army.

The step taken by Secretary Hurley to modernize the War Department has taken toward bringing the army up to date. The army at present is equipped with World War equipment, although its present infantry organization is the result of two years' study made by a special board immediately after the war.

Whether the new organization will be found satisfactory is still to be determined. It is certain, however, that changes of some kind will be made.

Another telegram from the "Universal Air Lines System" of Chicago, says: "Pilot Ray Fortner, in a trim motor Pumper, carried 12 passengers and an assistant pilot from Chicago to Cleveland, 235 miles, in 97 minutes, two hundred and three miles an hour. That trip is one leg on the proposed New York, Los Angeles route. The fare will be the same as by rail."

Against an airplane going 200 miles an hour, what chance will a railroad have, going 40 miles an hour, with fares the same? Americans are in a hurry.